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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL CHILD

For the Year 1961

A. ELLIOTT, M.D., D.P.H.

Principal School Medical Officer

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY HALL,
MAIDSTONE.

9th August, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee

In 1961 medical officers made routine examinations of 90,242 children and among other findings recorded that for 98.6% the general condition was satisfactory. This figure is the same as for the previous year and again offers evidence of the good standard of health now obtaining in the community.

The report of the Principal Dental Officer shows, however, that the dental condition of a number of children remains unsatisfactory. Whilst his report makes reference to the recruitment of dental surgeons, which shows some signs of improvement, it illustrates the fact that a career in whole time service in Local Government does not offer sufficient attractions to young dental surgeons in the years when they are choosing in which branch of the Health Services they wish to work.

The report includes notes by medical officers who attend special schools for the various categories of handicapped pupils. These reports are interesting and offer evidence as to the wider provision that the Committee is now becoming able to make for handicapped children. Because of the increase in the special facilities available, these children will have better prospects of becoming self-supporting members of the community and of enjoying a fuller measure of satisfaction and enjoyment of life than could have been anticipated some years ago.

I desire to express my thanks to the Members for their interest and encouragement, to the teachers and staff of the Education Committee for their help and to the staff of the School Health Service for their work.

A. ELLIOTT,
Principal School Medical Officer.

The following are the permanent clinics in the Committee's area, including clinics attached to Hospitals:-

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Services</i>
Ashford	Station Road	M.D.R.O. Sd. Ed. Psy.
Aylesham	A.R.P. Shelter, C.P. School, Ackholt Road	M.D.
Biggin Hill.. ..	Sports Pavilion, behind Fire Station ..	D.
Borough Green ..	Thong Lane	D.
Broadstairs ..	Mothercraft Club, 25, St. Peters Road ..	M.D.
*Canterbury ..	51, London Road	C.G.
Canterbury ..	Kent and Canterbury Hospital	R.
Canterbury ..	94, Whitstable Road.. ..	D. Sd.
Chatham	Elm House, 15, New Road Avenue ..	M.D.
Chatham	118, Maidstone Road	D.R. Sd. C.G.
Chatham	Wayfield Estate	M.D.
Chislehurst.. ..	The Willows, Red Hill	M.D.R. Sd. C.G. Asthma
Cranbrook	Jockey Lane	D.
Crayford	Woodside Road, Bexleyheath	D. Sd.
Crayford	Town Hall (adjoining)	M.R. O.
Dartford	West Hill Hospital	M.D.R.
Deal	The First Aid Post, Victoria Park.. ..	M.D. Sd.
Deal	Victoria Hospital	R.
Deal	Liverpool Road, Walmer	D.
Dover	Royal Victoria Hospital	R.
Dover	Astor Dental Clinic	D.
Dover	Brook House, Maison Dieu Road	M.
Erith	Hainault, Lesney Park Road	M.D.R.
Erith	Bedonwell Hill	M.D.
Erith	St. Augustines, Lower Abbey Rd., Belvedere	M.
Faversham.. ..	Wesleyan Hall, Solomon's Lane	M.D.
Folkestone.. ..	Old Harvey Grammar School, Foord Road	M.D.R.
Folkestone.. ..	Baker Road, Cheriton	D. Sd.
Gravesend	Windmill Street	M.
Gravesend	"The Nest", 107, Rochester Road.. ..	Sd.
Gravesend	Gravesend and North Kent Hospital ..	R.
Gravesend	5, Manor Road	D.
Gravesend	Estate Office, Whitehill Road	M.
Herne Bay	Kings Road	M.D.R.
Hythe	Prospect Road	D. R.
Maidstone	Foster Street	M.D.
Maidstone	Brunswick House, Buckland Hill	Sd. C.G.
Maidstone	Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital	R.
Maidstone	South Borough C. Sec. School	D.
Maidstone	Shepway C.P. School, Oxford Road ..	M.
Maidstone	Molehill Copse, Hereford Road	M.
Margate	College Road	M.D.R.O.
Margate	King Ethelbert Clinic, Canterbury Road, Birchington	M.
Margate	Mortimer House, Hartsdown Road ..	Sd.
Mottingham ..	Kimmeridge Road	D.
New Romney ..	Fire Service Hut, Church Road	D.
Northfleet	West Kent House, Station Road	M.
Northfleet	Shears Green C.P. School	M.
Orpington	School House, Chislehurst Road	M.D.R.
Paddock Wood ..	Paddock Wood C. Sec. School	D.
Penge	17 and 19, Oakfield Road, S.E.20	M.D.R.

*Administered by Canterbury L.E.A.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>					<i>Services</i>
Ramsgate	Newington Road	..	..	..	..	M.D.R.O.
Rochester	Gun Lane, Strood	..	..	..	..	M.
Sandwich	Old Public Baths, Moatsole... ..	..	..	..	..	D.
St. Paul's Cray ..	Mickleham Road	..	..	..	..	M.D.R.O.
Sevenoaks	Dorset House, St. John's Road ..	..	..	..	..	M.D.R.O. Sd.
Sheerness	271, High Street	..	..	..	..	M.D.R. Ed. Psy.
Sidcup	69 & 71, Sidcup Hill.. ..	..	..	..	..	Sd.
Sidcup	10, Station Road	..	..	..	..	M.D.
Sittingbourne ..	5, London Road	..	..	..	..	M.D.R.O. Ed. Psy.
Snodland	Malling Road.. ..	..	..	..	..	M.D.
Swanley	White Oak	..	..	..	..	D.
Swanscombe	Manor Road	..	..	..	..	M.D.
Tenterden	East Cross, High Street	..	..	..	..	M.D.O.
Tonbridge	Baltic Road, Quarry Hill	..	..	..	..	M.D.R.
Tunbridge Wells ..	10-12, Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road ..	..	..	..	..	M.D.R.O. Sd.
Tunbridge Wells ..	3, Mount Ephraim Road	..	..	..	..	C.G.
Whitstable.. ..	Masonic Hall, Cromwell Road	..	..	..	..	M.D.
Whitstable.. ..	Clifford Hall	..	..	..	..	R.

EXCEPTED DISTRICTS

Beckenham	St. Nicholas Special School	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Town Hall	..	..	..	..	M.D.R.O. Sd.
Beckenham	Hawes Down Clinic	..	..	..	..	M.D.
Beckenham	Alexandra School	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Balgowan School	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Grammar School for Boys	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Grammar School for Girls	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Bromley Road School	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Churchfields School	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Hawes Down School.. ..	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Marian Vian School	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Oaklodge School	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Stewart Fleming School	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Wickham Common School	..	..	..	..	M.
Beckenham	Worsley Bridge School	..	..	..	..	M.
Bexley	Little Danson Clinic, Welling	..	..	..	..	M.D.R.
Bexley	Murchison Avenue, Bexley	..	..	..	..	M.D.O. Sd.
Bexley	Wrotham Road, Welling	..	..	..	..	M.
Bexley	Station Approach, Welling	..	..	..	..	O.
Bexley	315, Broadway, Bexleyheath	..	..	..	..	M.D.
Bexley	18, Crook Log, Bexleyheath	..	..	..	..	C.G.
Bromley	South Clinic, Princes Plain	..	..	..	..	M.D.
Bromley	North Clinic, Station Road.. ..	..	..	..	..	M.D.R.O.S.
Bromley	Hayes C.P. School	..	..	..	..	M.
Bromley	Burnt Ash C.P. School	..	..	..	..	M.
Bromley	Aylesbury Road Secondary School ..	..	..	..	..	M.
Bromley	Southborough Lane C.P. School	..	..	..	..	M.
Bromley	Pickhurst Lane C.P. School, Hayes ..	..	..	..	..	M.
Bromley	Masons Hill	..	..	..	..	Sd.
Gillingham.. ..	Balmoral Gardens Clinic	..	..	..	..	M.D.R.
Gillingham	Holding Street, Rainham	..	..	..	..	M.D.
Gillingham.. ..	Byron Road School Annexe, Marlborough Road	..	..	..	..	Sd.

M.—Minor Ailments
R.—Refractions
D.—Dental
C.G.—Child Guidance

Sd.—Speech defects
S.—Orthoptic training
O.—Orthopaedic
Ed. Psy.—Educational Psychologist

**STAFF ENGAGED IN THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
AT THE END OF 1961**

									Proportion of whole-time allotted to School Health Service %
Central Office									
<i>Principal School Medical Officer:</i>									
Elliott, A., M.D., D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.0
<i>Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:</i>									
Lyon, D. M., O.B.E., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0
<i>Senior Assistant County Medical Officers:</i>									
Allen, L. M., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Begg, R., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0
Hazeldene, J. H., M.B., CH.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.0
Ward, M. A. G., M.B., D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0
<i>Principal School Dental Officer:</i>									
Millward, E., L.D.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.0
<i>Orthodontic Dental Surgeon:</i>									
Barnett, J. D. W., DIP.ORTH., B.D.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
<i>Senior Speech Therapist:</i>									
Miss J. Pollitt, F.C.S.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Excepted Districts									
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH									
<i>Beckenham Borough:</i>									
Edwards, L. R. L., M.D., D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.0
<i>Bexley:</i>									
Landon, J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.0
<i>Bromley:</i>									
Carter-Locke, H. B. C., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.0
Kelynack, A. J. I., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Deputy M.O.H.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0
<i>Gillingham:</i>									
Dunlop, M. L., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.0
								Aggregate of time given to School Health Service in terms of whole- time officers	
Other Staff:								No. of Officers	
Assistant County Medical Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	29.2
Dental Surgeons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	28.4
Educational Psychologists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10.7
Psychiatric Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3.6
Psychotherapists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2.4
Speech Therapists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14.6
Dental Surgery Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	40.5
Oral Hygienists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.0
Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	66.0
<i>Sessionally engaged (including staff employed by R.H.B.):</i>									
Assistant County Medical Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2.2
Dental Surgeons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	7.1
Ophthalmologists and Refractionists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4.2
Orthopaedic Surgeons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	.4
Psychiatrists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3.7

The arrangement whereby five Assistant County Medical Officers attend a weekly or fortnightly session in the paediatric department of local hospitals as clinical assistants has continued. Ten members of the medical staff attended refresher courses in paediatrics, four a course at the Manchester University Department of Education of the Deaf, and one a course on cerebral palsy.

Two members of the medical staff attended the London University course on the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children. Four out of five of the whole-time medical staff are now qualified for the examination of educationally sub-normal pupils.

Approximately one-third of the Child Welfare Centres provided by the Health Committee are staffed by whole-time Medical Officers on the staff of the Education Committee; two whole-time

Medical Officers give part-time assistance to the Mental Health Service and seventeen Medical Officers carry out routine examinations at Children's Homes for the Children's Committee.

The report of the Principal School Dental Officer on page 12 gives information about the staff of the School Dental Service.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Arrangements have continued for pupils to be examined four times during their school life—on entry to school, at the age of 8 years, on admission to secondary schools, and before leaving school. Other examinations were made at various times in special cases.

The number of children examined during 1961 in the routine age groups was 90,242, which represents 36.7 per cent of the pupils on the school roll compared with 39.2 per cent for the previous year. In addition, 24,873 re-examinations of pupils found defective were carried out compared with 30,784 re-inspections in 1960.

Audiometers have been made available to all full-time Assistant County Medical Officers for use at school medical inspections.

FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Table II on pages 29 and 30 shows the principal defects found at medical inspections.

At the inspections of routine ages 14,956 children (16.6 per cent of the children examined) were found to have defects requiring medical treatment.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION

Two categories are provided for, i.e., "Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory". It will be seen from the figures given in table I (A) on page 26 that during 1961 only 1.4 per cent of the children examined in the routine age groups were considered to be "unsatisfactory".

FOLLOWING UP

Where the parents attend at the routine medical inspection, advice is given and the nature of any defect is explained by the doctor. The health visitors visit the homes of children, where necessary, to ensure that the advice of the doctor is carried out.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Table III on page 31 gives details of the amount of treatment given during the year.

(a) **Minor Ailments.**—The treatment of minor ailments is undertaken by the health visitors at the school clinics under the direction of a Medical Officer. During the year 7,380 defects received attention compared with 7,427 for the preceding year.

(b) **Cleanliness.**—The incidence of personal uncleanliness among school pupils remains low.

(c) **Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.**—The arrangements made for this work to be carried out under the interim arrangements suggested in Ministry of Education Administrative Memorandum No. 303 continue to work satisfactorily. Spectacles are supplied through the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services under the National Health Service Act.

The number of children examined by the Ophthalmologists was 21,858, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 20,602. Spectacles were prescribed for 8,540 children.

27 pupils reported by Assistant County Medical Officers to have a defect of colour vision when tested by the Ishihara colour vision plates were examined by the Ophthalmologists by means of a "lantern test" to obtain more exact information as to the degree of colour blindness, and 25 were found to have such a degree of defect as to render them unsuitable for future employment in occupations where a full range of colour vision is required.

(d) **Nose and Throat Defects.**—During the year the Assistant County Medical Officers found 1,354 children requiring treatment for nose or throat defects, and their recommendations were conveyed to the general practitioners concerned.

(e) **Orthopaedic and Crippling Defects.**—The orthopaedic scheme is administered by the County Health Committee. In 1961 there were 28,193 attendances at these clinics compared with 26,403 attendances during 1960. Of the former figure, 95.7 per cent were children in attendance at maintained schools.

The following table gives particulars of the number of new patients during the year and the total number of attendances:—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>New Patients of School Age</i>	<i>Total Number of Attendances of Children of School Age</i>
Ashford	94	935
Beckenham	67	821
Bexleyheath	16	591
Bromley	102	1,449
Crayford	31*	549
Margate	109	6,758
Ramsgate	116	4,729
St. Pauls Cray... ..	5	141
Sevenoaks	37	1,827
Sittingbourne	17	511
Tenterden	24	511
Tunbridge Wells	28	1,660
Welling... ..	63	1,066
Laleham Special School, Margate	38	2,799
Valence Special School, Westerham	11	2,637
Totals	758	26,984

* Children are examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon at West Hill Hospital, Dartford.

(g) **Enuresis.**—Following reports of the successful use of an electrical appliance for the treatment of bed wetting, a trial of this method was carried out during 1959/60 at three school clinics. The results were encouraging and during 1961 25 appliances were purchased for use in the School Health Service, the apparatus being loaned to the parents of affected children under the supervision of Assistant County Medical Officers. Appliances have also been supplied on request to child guidance clinics for use in conjunction with other forms of treatment.

Experience suggests that this method is effective in a substantial proportion of those children who are capable of understanding and taking a full part in the use of the appliance. The time taken to procure an improvement varies considerably in each case and may be as long as three months.

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

The table below shows that the volume of work carried out in the Child Guidance Clinics was similar to that of the previous year and with similar trends, including a further increase in the number of cases, 285 as compared with 249, sent by the courts, and a further reduction from 71 to 59 in the waiting list.

During the year discussions were held with officers of the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board concerning the further development of the service in Kent with a view to the ultimate achievement of the original plan to provide six fully staffed clinics in the county including the additional one contemplated for South and East Kent from whence children still have to be brought to Canterbury or Maidstone.

One of my first tasks as Principal School Medical Officer was, in 1946, to define the post-war development of the Child Guidance Service, and it was therefore in that year that the six clinics were originally proposed. That number has proved impossible of achievement for sixteen years solely because of the shortage of trained staff.

The further development of the School Psychological Service, described in the report provided by the County Education Officer, adds to the facilities available for children with both educational and emotional difficulties.

Clinic	No. of pupils referred during 1961	No. of Patients Diagnosed	Total Number of Interviews	Number Discharged				
				Consultation only	Condition unchanged	Condition improved	Non-co-operative	Transferred to other Authority
Bexleyheath.. ..	170	130	3,161	72	4	38	4	6
Canterbury	235	160	2,634	37	8	79	11	12
Chatham	150	107	1,922	10	1	30	—	5
Chislehurst	93	54	1,292	5	5	45	12	25
Maidstone	424	321	6,025	196	—	83	27	16
Tunbridge Wells ..	218	181	1,458	149	2	18	1	8
Total.. ..	1,290	953	16,492	469	20	293	55	72

Total attendances: 10,214

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

The County Education Officer reports:—

Since the function of the School Psychological Service is essentially to provide an advisory service to teachers about individual children a great deal of the work is informal. It is not therefore easily assessed by a reference to statistics. Nonetheless, there is no doubt that the service is being increasingly used and accepted by teachers. Not only has the number of children seen by psychologists increased over the last year but for the moment the waiting list has too, even though two additional educational psychologists have been appointed. This growing interest is also reflected in a wider recognition of the need for remedial groups and special classes and also in the request for educational psychologists to talk at Parent/Teacher meetings and other educational meetings.

The educational psychologists have continued to meet termly to discuss problems and to exchange information and ideas. These meetings have been attended by other officers and have led to closer understanding and co-operation between the School Psychological Service and the other health and educational services which are directly inter-related. Many of the initial difficulties which arose as a result of the Educational Psychologists' joint responsibilities to the School Psychological Service and the Child Guidance Clinic have now been resolved.

Mention ought to be made too of a successful conference of educational psychologists in the Home Counties which was held at Kingsgate in March 1961. All benefited by some stimulating discussion.

SPEECH THERAPY

Miss J. Pollitt, Senior Speech Therapist, reports:—

2,515 cases are under review in this annual report.

Cases dealt with in the clinics or through consultation with speech therapists elsewhere in the County 1,389

Discharged 573
Continuing attendance at the clinics into 1962 ... 816

1,389

Seen by speech therapists during their regular visits to Residential Schools and Recognised Special Classes for Educationally Sub-normal Children 121

Seen by speech therapist at Valence School for Physically Handicapped Children 18

On the waiting lists at the clinics at the end of 1961 987

2,515

The 573 cases were discharged from the clinics for the following reasons:—

Satisfactory result following appointments, including those whose general condition was such as to prevent complete normality of speech	266
Little, if any, change following treatment	11
Treatment incomplete owing to family leaving the district or for other reason—in many cases considerable progress has been made	66
Treatment continued elsewhere; for example, the child with hearing loss transferred to a school for the deaf or partially deaf; the spastic child transferred to the school for physically handicapped, etc.	17
Consultation only, followed by appropriate recommendation	20
Found to have improved when first seen by speech therapist	44
Reported to have improved prior to appointments being offered or when appointments were offered	54
Investigation incomplete—left district or proved unco-operative or investigation incomplete for other reason	4
Appointments offered but never kept; no reason given or circumstances made attendance impossible	29
Treatment arranged elsewhere prior to appointments being offered	18
Left school or district prior to appointments being offered	44
	573

The total figure includes 44 adults sent by the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, of whom 15 were discharged during the year, 27 will continue attendance at the clinics in 1962, and 2 were on the waiting lists at the end of 1961.

Regular and consistent work has been maintained as far as possible in the seventeen clinics and in the special schools in the County, despite certain difficulties caused by resignation and changes of staff. The Gillingham clinic was closed during the first nine months of the year as there were no applicants to fill two vacancies there, but re-opened in September, 1961, when two new therapists took up their appointments. In order to improve services in the Tunbridge Wells-Sevenoaks area, it was arranged during 1961 that clinics should be held in Tunbridge Wells and Sevenoaks instead of in Tunbridge Wells and Tonbridge. The year ended with a full establishment of 14 full-time and two part-time speech therapists.

Students from the Speech Therapy Training Schools in London have received practical experience and training at the Crayford, Sidcup and Bromley clinics.

Lectures have been given to student speech therapists, student health visitors, medical students and voluntary organisations such as the Red Cross. Visitors to the clinics have included doctors taking the D.P.H. course, physiotherapists, nurses and midwives in training, speech therapists from other countries as well as speech therapists training in this country.

The following table lists the clinics, the number of sessions held and the waiting lists at each clinic at the end of 1961:—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Number on Waiting List at end of December, 1961</i>
Ashford	8	77
Beckenham	10	21
Bexley, Murchison Avenue	4	19
Bromley	15	119
Canterbury	9	28
Chatham	4	58
Chislehurst	2	50
Crayford	12	138
Deal... ..	6	8
Folkestone	10	65
Gillingham	20	6
Gravesend	2	92
Maidstone	6	83
Margate	9	54
Sevenoaks	2	82
Sidcup	8	44
Tunbridge Wells	4	43

DENTAL SERVICES

Mr. E. Millward, Principal School Dental Officer, reports:—

The past year has seen some reasonable improvement in the staffing position. During the year 8 new whole-time officers, including an orthodontic specialist, have been appointed, which is considered very satisfactory in view of the recruiting conditions which still exist generally, but unfortunately this gain has been partially offset by the fact that 4 whole-time officers have either retired or resigned. Once again it must be reported that whilst part-time officers continue to come and go, a tribute must be paid to the services they give since many of them have given the County long and faithful service. The staffing position, as at 31st December, 1961, is 26 whole-time officers, 32 part-time officers, representing in total the equivalent of 36.5 whole-time officers. This compares with the figures for 31st December, 1960, which were 22 whole-time officers, 29 part-time officers—total equivalent 31.4 officers. In all these figures the Principal School Dental Officer is not included.

The hopes for the future created by this welcome improvement are dimmed when the age groups into which the majority of the whole-time officers fall are examined. Of the 26 whole-time officers, 10 are between the ages of 55 and 65 and of these 6 are aged over 60; 9 are between 45 and 55; 6 are between 35 and 45, and only 1 is under 35 years of age. Unless therefore there is a substantial increase in whole-time staff in the next few years the staffing position can deteriorate in a most serious manner.

Approximately 551 half-day sessions were devoted to the Health Committee services for the care of mothers and young children, the equivalent of approximately 1.2 whole-time officers. This leaves the equivalent of 35.3 whole-time officers to look after the children of school age—a ratio of one officer to every 6,675 children. This is an improvement on the ratio at the beginning of the year, but still leaves much to be desired. A total of 858 sessions were lost through illness compared to 548 in 1960.

During the year 142,640 children were in receipt of a routine inspection at school; in addition there were 9,761 special applications for treatment. The total number of inspections, 152,401, represents 62% of the children in school, which shows some improvement on last year.

The remainder of the staff consists of 1 whole-time Oral Hygienist, 39 whole-time Dental Surgery Assistants, 5 Dental Surgery Assistants employed on a sessional basis, a laboratory staff of 1 Chief Technician, 5 Senior Technicians, 1 Technician and 1 Apprentice. There is also a whole-time Clerk employed at the laboratory. Assistance is also received from a number of Assistant County Medical Officers and other Medical Practitioners in the administration of general anaesthetics, of which 9,811 were given in the past twelve months.

During the year one of the two Oral Hygienists who were on the staff at the beginning of the year resigned, and could not be replaced. Reference was made in last year's report to the opening of the School of Dental Auxiliaries at New Cross Hospital. In September the Principal of the school visited Kent and discussed with the dental staff the progress of this experimental scheme. The Principal School Dental Officer has visited the school and has been most impressed by the work being done there by these girls, which leads to the hope that during the coming year some help may be forthcoming from some of these girls as the first intake will have completed their training in 1962. A number of these girls come from Kent and some have expressed a desire to work in the County, so the scheme is being followed closely and with great interest.

The orthodontic services have continued under the direction of the Principal School Dental Officer who, in some cases, has undertaken the treatment of these cases himself where more advanced appliances and techniques were needed, though more generally the work has been done by the School Dental Officer under the Principal School Dental Officer's guidance. A whole-time orthodontic specialist, Mr. J. D. W. Barnett, D.O., B.D.S., took up duty on 1st December, and his appointment is welcomed as a means of expanding this specialist service and offering further opportunities to develop co-operation with dental surgeons in private practice.

Details of the orthodontic appliances made during the year in the County's Laboratories, compared with 1960, are:—

			<i>Appliances</i>	<i>Repairs</i>
1961	...	...	1,321	218
1960	...	...	1,284	204

In addition, the laboratories have carried out the following work:—

			<i>Dentures</i>	<i>Repairs</i>	<i>Crowns, Bridges, Inlays, etc.</i>
1961	...	...	388	66	28
1960	...	...	411	96	37

During the year one new clinic, at Swanscombe, has been opened, and substantial progress has been made towards bringing many other clinics up-to-date with modern equipment. Completely new equipment has been installed in the Dover, Herne Bay, Hythe, Broadstairs, Dartford and Chislehurst clinics. Additionally, new units were installed in the Cheriton and Crayford clinics.

Progress has also been made during the year in the provision of air turbine drills. These are being received with enthusiasm by both Dental Officers and patients. During the year they have been installed in the Canterbury, Ashford, Dover, Bromley North, Bromley South, Hythe, Folkestone, Sittingbourne, Gravesend, Welling, Tenterden and Maidstone (Foster Street) Clinics. One has also been tried out in one of the four mobile clinics, but there are certain difficulties, probably not insur-

mountable, about using these items of equipment in caravans. This equipment programme is to continue during the coming year.

It is pleasant to be able to report further progress in the provision of X-ray facilities in more of the clinics. During the year X-ray apparatus has been installed in the Dover, Canterbury, Tunbridge Wells, Ramsgate and Orpington Clinics. Provision of X-ray apparatus is made even more important by the appointment of the Orthodontic Specialist for it is necessary for the jaws to be X-rayed in most cases before commencing orthodontic treatment. To assist in this work and to bring up-to-date treatment to all areas of the County, the programme to provide further X-ray units continues in 1962.

Mention was made in the last report of the deplorable state of the children's teeth which had been found by the Principal School Dental Officer when he was doing inspections in some of the schools in the County with Professor G. L. Slack of the London Hospital Medical School. These examinations by Professor Slack have been repeated this autumn and again the Principal School Dental Officer took the opportunity to examine these same children. It will be obvious that during the year the number of decayed, missing and filled teeth must have increased, as most children these days have some dental decay start during any period of twelve months. This year 555 children were examined, as against 665 last year, the remaining 110 either having left the area, gone to other schools or being absent ill. Last year the 665 children had 5,666 decayed, missing and filled teeth, that is 8.52 decayed, missing and filled teeth per child. Twelve months later 555 of these same children had 5,860 decayed, missing and filled teeth, an average of just over 10 decayed, missing and filled teeth per child. A breakdown of these figures shows that each child has 6.01 decayed teeth (5.87 last year), 0.8 missing teeth per child (0.67) 3.88 filled teeth per child (2.97). There is some encouragement in seeing that the greatest increase has been in the number of filled teeth that each child has, but the figures must still cause concern. Whilst many parents are eager to have all possible treatment done for their children, there is a number to whom offers of treatment are sent who refuse this treatment for their children. Some say that they are going to take their children to private practitioners, and while this is quite appropriate, many do nothing about it. So the following year the children are again seen with mouths in a worse state than previously, and so this goes on until the only treatment possible is the extraction of most of the teeth and the provision of artificial dentures. A great deal of dental health propaganda is needed and this is another field in which it is expected the Dental Auxiliaries may be very helpful as part of their training covers such work. Certainly there are still too many adults who, for themselves and their children, are not possessed of any measure of understanding of the value of early and regular dental inspection and treatment.

During 1961 three Dental Officers, including the Principal School Dental Officer, attended a five-day refresher course at the Eastman Dental Clinic, London, where they were shown the latest techniques in many fields of dentistry. Three officers also attended the annual conference of the British Dental Association, held this year in Harrogate. Two meetings of whole and part-time dental officers were held at County Hall during the year. One meeting was addressed on the subject of orthodontics by Mr. B. R. Townend. The second meeting was addressed by Mr. J. V. Bingay on the subject of the School of Dental Auxiliaries. This aroused so much interest amongst many of the officers that a visit to the School at New Cross was arranged. This visit was invaluable to the dental staff in showing them the work of the school and explaining its aims and objectives. These courses, meetings and visits are of the greatest value in helping to maintain an efficient dental service trained and equipped to provide an effective service.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Table V on page 33 gives details of handicapped pupils requiring education at special schools or boarding in boarding homes. The following information supplements that given in the table:—

Deaf and Partially Deaf Children

In my report for 1960 I referred to the introduction of audiometric examination for certain groups of children. During 1961 all whole-time Assistant County Medical Officers were issued with audiometers.

Children whose hearing requires further investigation in relation to the possible need for special educational treatment, especially where poor intelligence may also be a relevant factor, are sent to the nearest hospital where specialist advice is available.

Gillingham Partially Deaf Unit

Dr. M. L. Dunlop reports:—

Seventeen children attend the Partially Deaf Unit with ages between 3-10 years and are divided into two classes.

The two teachers of the deaf have made this unit into a happy group of children who have as near normal a school life as possible, some of the children attend the ordinary classes for group teaching, *e.g.*, physical training. The teachers devote a great deal of their out of school time to home visits to help the families in the teaching of the parents in auditory training for their children and thus get a comprehensive picture of all the children under their care and understand the difficulties which they have at home.

The School Medical Officer has seen each child with their parents and discussed their problems with them and the teacher. In all cases recent hospital reports have been obtained and consultations at the Audiology Units at Gray's Inn Road and Maidstone were arranged when necessary.

Some of the children will be transferred to a new unit opening early in 1962 for older children, and others will be going to residential schools. A small number of the children with dual defects cause special concern, *e.g.*, partial sightedness combined with partial deafness and educational subnormality, and partial deafness with mental retardation, and finding suitable schools for these children will be difficult, and they will not be able to benefit from a long stay at the Partially Deaf Unit due to their educational limitations.

Dartford Partially Deaf Unit

A group of thirteen partially deaf children attend two classes attached to the St. Alban's County Primary School, Dartford.

Three of the teachers at these two units hold the Manchester University qualification for teachers of the deaf.

Arrangements continue for children to attend lip-reading classes organised by the Canterbury Education Authority, where instruction is given by a member of the staff of the Margate Royal School for Deaf Children.

Physically Handicapped

Details given in Section E of Table V include the following units:—

The Phoenix Centre for Spastics, Farnborough Hospital. This unit has 16 children of junior age who attend daily.

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford. Special provision is made for a group of children suffering from muscular dystrophy who are taught together. Ten children of school age are included in the tuition which is under the supervision of the Head Teacher of the Bow Arrow Hospital Special School.

Gillingham

Dr. M. L. Dunlop reports:—

A number of Physically Handicapped children between the ages of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 years were seen during the summer and considered to be suitable for admission to a small class in one of the schools and in each case the parents were anxious to have their children at school.

A small unit was started in September at Richmond Road School and eight children were admitted, their physical handicaps varying from a severe spastic, a hydrocephalic with spinal bifida who cannot walk, to an otherwise healthy achondroplasiac.

Transport is provided for all the children and they attend from 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

All settled down very well and the unit has been running happily under the care of an enthusiastic teacher and welfare assistant. After the first few weeks they joined the rest of the school for dinner and in suitable cases, other school activities.

During the term two of the children were away for long periods and a further two were admitted for a short time for rehabilitation after orthopaedic surgery before returning to ordinary class next year.

In all cases these children would have required home tuition and would not have been able to benefit from the companionship and competition of school life.

The children were seen by the School Medical Officer two or three times during the term and their progress discussed with the parents, and at the end of the term a meeting of the parents, teachers, Education Officer and School Medical Officer was held.

Educationally Subnormal

The following information concerning educationally subnormal pupils supplements that given in Table V:—

Attending special schools or suitable independent schools	..	..	904
Receiving tuition at home	..	..	38
Awaiting admission to special schools	..	..	499
Attending ordinary schools, other than those awaiting admission to special schools	..	..	812
Total number of educationally subnormal pupils	..	..	2,253

Maladjusted

The 62 maladjusted children included in Section E (ii) of Table V are provided for as follows:—

Southdowns Reception Centre, Doddington, is maintained by the Children's Committee and the children normally in attendance there are those who have recently been taken into care; they remain at Southdowns for 4 to 6 weeks pending permanent placing. The number of children receiving education in January, 1962, was 25.

Park House Reception Centre, Southborough, is a similar establishment to the Southdowns Centre which also caters for the more difficult children who are received into care. The number of children receiving education in January, 1962, was 32.

St. Augustine's Adolescent Unit, Beech House, Chartham, is a special unit established in the grounds of St. Augustine's Hospital to deal with boys between 11 and 16 years of age who are suffering from neurotic conditions needing intensive psychiatric treatment. On the 19th January there were 5 boys from Kent receiving tuition.

Special Schools

Broomhill Bank School, Tunbridge Wells (for Educationally Subnormal Girls)

Dr. K. M. Gower Isaac reports:—

During the year 1961 the average number of girls on the school roll was 110. Twenty girls left during the year, eleven of these on reaching their sixteenth birthday. Four girls left at fifteen years having obtained employment, mainly factory work. Six of the sixteen-year old leavers are in employment, mainly domestic in nature. There were transfers, one to a special day school, one to Lingfield Hospital school, one to a training centre and one to a secondary modern school. It was not found possible to allow girls to stay on after their sixteenth birthday, owing to long waiting lists for entrants and staff shortages.

The general health was good. The majority of girls gained weight and there were no major epidemics.

One girl was sent to the audiometric clinic at the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital. There is difficulty in training educationally subnormal children to make effective use of hearing aids. Experience shows that the girls tend to discard the aids, probably sometimes for social reasons, but also because they are not getting enough help from them. It appears there is need in these special cases for more prolonged instruction and supervision after the hearing aids are fitted.

Halstead Place School (for Educationally Subnormal Boys)

Dr. F. W. Fox reports:—

There were 116 boys in the school at the end of the year, 33 having been admitted and 31 having left during 1961.

Four boys left before reaching the age of 16, one having been transferred to a day special school, one having been withdrawn by his parents against the advice of the headmaster, and two having been found to be unsuitable for education in school.

The 27 boys who completed the school course had an average I.Q. of 61 and remunerative employment was found for 19; one joined a Ministry of Labour Rehabilitation Unit, one was admitted to the Princess Christian Farm Colony, one was admitted to a training centre, and four were unemployed. Contact has not been maintained with the other.

The general health of the boys has continued to be satisfactory.

Seabrook Lodge School, Hythe (for Educationally Subnormal Boys)

Dr. R. A. Begg reports:—

This school accommodates 96 educationally subnormal boys aged 8-16 and during the year no pupil left before reaching the statutory leaving age. There are now three sets of brothers attending the school.

All the boys had a routine medical examination during the year and, in general, the standard of fitness was good.

Most of the boys who left have been in touch with the Headmaster and have obtained employment without undue difficulty, but one who suffers from emotional disorder in addition to subnormality is awaiting admission to the Maudsley Hospital for observation before a decision is reached about his future.

Furness Special School, Hextable (for Educationally Subnormal Pupils)

Dr. H. M. Denholm-Young reports:—

At the end of 1961 there were 24 boys and 24 girls in residence; 13 children had been admitted and 13 left; the ages being from 7 to 11. The highest intelligence quotient was 101 and the lowest 52. Every child had an I.Q. test done during the year and each had a complete medical examination, including audiometry.

There are four epileptics but none exhibited fits at school.

St. Nicholas School, Beckenham (Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils)

Dr. L. R. L. Edwards reports:—

No. of pupils on Roll, December, 1961 ...	...	...	...	90
Boys ...	...	...	...	47
Girls ...	...	...	...	43
				} Age range
No. of pupils who left school during 1961 ...	...	...	...	13
Left school on attaining the age of 16 years ...	...	...	...	10
Transferred to Boarding School for E.S.N. Pupils ...	...	...	...	1
Decision recorded under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	...	...	...	1
Excluded from school ...	...	...	...	1

Five children were placed in suitable employment in co-operation with the Youth Employment

Service. Difficulties are being experienced in the case of one boy who has been in several jobs since leaving school in March. The remaining four children only left school in December.

Number of decisions recorded under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number informally notified to L.H.A. as needing supervision on leaving school	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of pupils admitted to school during 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
(1) Beckenham	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(2) Bexley	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(3) Bromley	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(4) Penge	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							—
							30
							—

The new extension was completed in October and as a result 18 children from the Waiting List were admitted to St. Nicholas. In view of this it was decided to postpone the routine medical inspections normally carried out in the Autumn Term of each year, to the Spring Term, 1962.

Danecourt School, Gillingham (Day School for Educationally Subnormal pupils)

Dr. M. L. Dunlop reports:—

A regular medical session at Danecourt was established in the summer term which will continue through the year and the School Medical Officer has examined and retested the school leavers and discussed their future employment with the Youth Employment Officer and Headmaster.

The Headmaster was asked to bring forward any children about whom he was concerned, and all children with dual handicaps were first seen, for example, E.S.N. and Epilepsy; E.S.N. and Cerebral Palsy; and then any children who present particular problems at school.

Next year it will be possible to see every child in a detailed interview with the parents and headmaster; and up-to-date hospital and school records obtained for all children.

A few children who have been in the school since it opened have now been referred for review re suitability for schooling and these are being retested and recommended as necessary.

Others who have not made the progress that was expected will be reviewed by the School Medical Officer or Educational Psychologist who attends the school regularly.

The Headmaster reports:—

"The health of our children has been generally good throughout the year. A high standard of cleanliness has been maintained, and we enjoy good co-operation from parents in this direction. In only two cases has the response from parents been poor enough to cause real concern.

"During the year no new children were admitted, but one girl was transferred to a residential school, and one girl was transferred into the school from a residential school. There were six leavers and eight children accepted places for admission in January, 1962.

"The school leavers were four boys and two girls, and we had the close co-operation of the Youth Employment Officer in finding suitable employment for them. The boys are employed in the sawmill of the Medway Timber Company, as a messenger in H.M. Dockyard, and as general hands at a small plastics factory and a light engineering works. It is likely that the boys at the plastics factory and the light engineering works will become semi-skilled machine operators. Of the girls, one is employed as a stacker in a laundry, whilst the other is likely to be unemployable as she is also an epileptic.

"Our Friday evening leavers club is more than a year old and is now well established. The children attend this club during their last year at school and continue to attend after leaving. It is thus proving valuable as a means of keeping in touch with them after school and they are encouraged to bring their friends; we find that our club nights are usually the only social activities they have. We continue to visit their homes, and the educational welfare officer who has been appointed to help with the leavers has done good work, including transporting the unemployable girl to and from the school on club nights.

"All the year round swimming classes have continued at the Royal Naval Swimming Baths and an additional period was allocated at the open air baths during the summer. This period was used to introduce younger children to the baths. Hostelling and camping activities have continued throughout the year.

"Our children have again played their full part in all the local sports and Music and Dance Festivals; several schools have been entertained at Danecourt at dance parties and sports fixtures have been kept with other special schools in Kent.

"The school has had regular visits from a speech therapist during the past year to advise on the treatment of speech problems. The progress of those children who attend for remedial speech work has been most encouraging."

St. Anthony's School, Margate

Dr. M. Cagney reports:—

This day school for educationally subnormal pupils in the Thanet area is now well established and is in its third year. During this year the school roll has remained constant with the full quota of 100 children.

Two girls at the end of the Summer term were found to be unsuitable for education at school and transferred to the Training Centre, and three pupils who attained 16 years of age left in December. One of these girls found domestic employment under supervision at a school and another was promised work at a local factory.

The general health of the school has been good throughout the year and this is shown in the excellent school attendance. Routine medical examinations throughout the whole school were carried out and arrangements were made for the Speech Therapist and Physiotherapist to attend the school regularly to give advice and treatment.

The intelligence quotients of the pupils range from 50 to 85 on the Revised Stanford Binet scale. The classes are mixed and as the average size is 12 to 14 pupils each child receives adequate individual encouragement and help.

Grovelands Day Special School, St. Paul's Cray (for Educationally Subnormal Pupils)

Dr. J. Nithsdale reports:—

Two classes for backward children were provided two years ago and formed the nucleus of the Special Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils of all ages, opened as such in Midfield Infants' School in September, 1961, and since renamed Grovelands. Already there are 72 pupils on the roll, 23 girls and 49 boys, and 120–140 are eventually expected. Intelligence quotients vary from 47–80 but there are few as high as 80. Ages range at present from 7–14 years and there are five classes with roughly 17 children in each.

The school, built within the last few years, is modern and set on a hillside overlooking the playing fields—a delightful open and sunny situation. One large classroom has been converted to form a room for metal work and woodwork, and another is being fitted out as a domestic science unit. The Headmaster appointed takes office in January, 1962, and staff will be added as they become available.

Routine medical inspection of the age group and certain re-examinations were undertaken this term, and it is hoped to see most of the children in the next half year and re-test as seems indicated.

Laleham School, Margate (for Delicate Pupils)

Dr. P. A. H. Davis reports:—

The total number of pupils on the school roll was as follows:—

			<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Out County</i>
Spring Term...	...	...	103	50	53	12
Summer Term	...	...	105	51	54	11
Autumn Term	...	...	100	50	50	11

Analysis of the conditions necessitating admission is shown in the following table:—

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Spring Term</i>	<i>Summer Term</i>	<i>Autumn Term</i>
Respiratory infections, chronic and recurrent	11	19	16
Asthma	45	47	54
Tuberculosis—convalescent and contacts	2	—	—
Subnormal nutrition, debility, etc. ...	37	29	27
Psychological instability	22	20	16
Unsatisfactory home conditions ...	37	34	27
Miscellaneous conditions including obesity, rheumatic conditions, nephritis, congenital heart defects, hypothyroidism, etc.	10	16	18

The problem of nocturnal enuresis occurred in some 14 children, on average, in each term. Although various forms of therapy including the Mowrer apparatus, were used, some 45 per cent of those affected remained persistent enuretics. This high failure rate was not significantly reduced in the much smaller series who had trial of the Mowrer apparatus.

Every child was inspected medically at monthly intervals during each term.

The following table shows the average gain in height and weight during each term.

		<i>Spring Term</i>		<i>Summer Term</i>		<i>Autumn Term</i>	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Height gain (ins.)	...	0.75	0.33	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4
Weight gain (lbs.)	...	3.5	5.1	2.3	4	3	3.6

Gap House School, Broadstairs (for Delicate Pupils)

Dr. P. A. H. Davis reports:—

The school roll reflected the following figures:—

			Boys	Girls
Spring Term	...	...	18	9
Summer Term	...	...	20	10
Autumn Term	...	...	19	8

The conditions which necessitated admission are shown in the following table:—

Diagnosis	Spring Term	Summer Term	Autumn Term
Respiratory infections (sinus infections, bronchitis, bronchiectasis, etc.) ...	4	4	3
Asthma	12	14	14
Tuberculosis (convalescent)	1	1	1
General debility, including subnormal nutrition	11	11	9
Unsatisfactory home conditions	15	12	12
Miscellaneous as spastic, etc.	2	1	1

There were 2, 3 and 4 children who were enuretic in the three consecutive terms. One child was cured and one much improved following stay at the school.

Each child had a medical inspection at monthly intervals, and those discovered to have defects were referred for appropriate treatment.

The majority of the children showed satisfactory gain in weight and height as seen in the following tables.

		Spring Term		Summer Term		Autumn Term	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Weight gain (lbs.)	...	2.46	2.5	3.15	2.47	3.28	2.47
Height gain (ins.)	...	.74	.55	.71	.73	.7	.69

Rusthall (Day) Open Air School, Tunbridge Wells

Dr. H. D. Fox reports:—

During the year 65 children attended the school. There were 16 admissions and 16 discharges. In the latter group one pupil attained school leaving age; four transferred to County Primary and Secondary Modern Schools; one to Ramslye Special Class; one to the Margate Royal School for Deaf Children; one to a school for educationally subnormal children.

TABLE OF AGE GROUPS

5-7 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
8-11 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Over 11 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lung Diseases—Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Neurological—Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Paresis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Developmental	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Obesity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dermatological	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Educationally subnormal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hearing Defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Speech Defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE OF INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT RANGE

Thirty-three children were tested of whom nineteen were seen by Medical Officers.

I.Q.

119-110	...	...	...	...	1
109-100	...	...	...	...	2
99-90	...	...	...	...	6
89-80	...	...	...	...	9
79-70	...	...	...	...	3
69-60	...	...	...	...	8
59-50	...	...	...	...	4

These figures may present an inaccurate overall picture of the I.Q. of children attending this school but, as it has not been possible to test all the children, priority has been given to those making slow progress academically in order that recommendations may be made, if necessary, for their admission to E.S.N. Schools at a later date.

Routine Medical Inspection and physical examinations have been carried out, as necessary, on each child during the year. All children who are capable of co-operating have had an audiometric test.

Valence School for Physically Handicapped Children, Westerham

Dr. G. Stableforth reports:—

The number of children on the school roll at the end of the year	...	74
Admissions to the school during the year		10
Leavers (including those pupils who did not return after the Christmas vacation 1960)		7

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FROM WHICH THE CHILDREN SUFFERED

(1) Neurological	
(a) Cerebral palsies	 35
(b) Spinal cord lesions	 2
(c) Sequelae of anterior poliomyelitis	 19
(d) Heredo-familial ataxia	 1
(e) Epilepsy (symptomatic)	 11
(f) Hydrocephalus with paresis	 1
(g) Paresis following head injury	 2
(h) Paresis following tuberculous meningitis	 1
(2) Heart disease—congenital	 5
(3) Muscle diseases	 2
(4) Blood diseases	 3
(5) Respiratory diseases	 3
(6) Diseases and deformities of bones and joints	 18
(7) Congenital internal malformation	 1
(8) Defective hearing associated with other diseases...	 5
(9) Ophthalmic defects and diseases including strabismus	 23
(10) Speech defects	 17
(11) Skin lesions	 1

Of the pupils suffering from defective hearing, three were advised to wear hearing aids. The new transistor aids are an improvement on the older and more cumbersome types of aid which many children find irksome to wear.

RANGES OF INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT OF ALL PUPILS

	I.Q.	
(1)	110–130+	 11
(2)	90–109	 20
(3)	80–89	 14
(4)	70–79	 14
(5)	60–69	 14
(6)	Below 60...	 7

There were eight children with intelligence quotients of 120 and over; five of them were sufferers from the sequelae of anterior poliomyelitis; one child had a bone disease, one a spinal cord lesion, and one an internal malformation. At the other end of the range of intelligence quotients, two children have left school, one is attending a Day Training Centre where she appears to be working contentedly, and living in a happy family atmosphere at her home.

It is ten years since Valence opened as a school for physically handicapped children. What has happened to the boys and girls who have left the school—how have they fared? Ex-pupils who are or would have been of school leaving age or over number 100. I set myself a large task when I decided to try and do a “follow-up”. The information I have gathered leaves gaps, perhaps it must be so because of the changes of addresses and lost contacts, difficulties in answering the questionnaire fully, and many other reasons. A few of the boys and girls were in hospitals for long periods prior to leaving school and one or two were still there when they were due to leave and did not return. Others were transferred to day schools and contact was lost with some of them—13 in number. The information which I have obtained comes through direct answers to the questionnaire from ex-pupils or their parents, with in many cases additional letters sent to me, verbal reports and in some cases visits which I have made to the homes. I cannot claim that what I have gathered makes for a statistically tidy report, but for me it holds great interest.

When Valence opened there were not so many associations for the “after care” of the physically handicapped, not so many schemes for the training at Industrial Rehabilitation Units as there are at the present time.

The following are some of the facts which I have learned in my search into the welfare and lives of

the ex-pupils of Valence. First, it is with great regret that I have to report that eight ex-pupils (and these include those who would have been in the School Leavers group, had they lived) have died; the actual cause of death I do not know except in three cases. Five of them had severe heart disease, one collapsed at the end of her holiday the day before she was due to return to school, one died after a heart operation. One case of severe crippling following an attack of poliomyelitis, developed an acute chest infection to which he succumbed. Two were cases of severe muscle disease.

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) The number of ex-pupils known to be registered as Disabled Persons | 51 |
| (2) The number stated to have had illness or operation since leaving school | 24 |
| (3) The number stated to have attended hospital either as in-patients or out-patients | 35 |
| (4) The number who say that illness has not prevented them from working | 42 |
| (A few made no reply to this question) | |
| (5) The number who are known to have been employed ... | 51 |
| Not included here are those working in sheltered workshops (2) | |
| (6) The number who have received a wage | 51 |
| (7) The number whose earnings have been sufficient to make them self-supporting | 29 |
| There are a few who, being employed, do <i>not say</i> if they are self-supporting or not—a few say they are not working at the present time | |
| (8) The number who state that they have tried several occupations | 24 |
| Of these the majority have had 2-3 jobs, a few say 4, one had 6 but is happily settled now. One had 10 and again is reported to be settled and self-supporting | |
| (9) The length of time in work varied from 1 week to several years—one who has had one job only has been employed in it for 6 years and is self-supporting—most of the others were of months to 3 or 4 years duration. | |
| (10) The reasons given for having to stop work were:— | |
| (a) Unsuitability for the type of work | |
| (b) Work unsuitable to the employee | |
| (c) Firm closed down | |
| (d) Not enough work | |
| (e) No suitable work available in the district | |
| (f) Difficulty in obtaining transport in only one case, but here training is going to begin at a Rehabilitation Centre and there are hopes that an invalid car will be provided. This same ex-pupil has been employed for 2 years in one job and had to stop as the firm closed. In addition it was from this ex-pupil, and one of good intelligence, that I was told that handicapped people do not like having to work at home because of the lack of companionship. | |
| (g) The number who have been given further training for employment since leaving school | 20 |
| Some others are attending Rehabilitation Centres at the present time. | |

One ex-pupil in a personal note told of how, having had training in a Centre for eleven months, he was discharged as unsuitable; then he obtained further training in another Centre in engineering and after he left he obtained work as a capstan operator, working full time and having full rates of pay, and is still in this post after eighteen months. Another ex-pupil stated that, having missed so much schooling, owing to long periods in hospital, he found it impossible to decide on leaving school what job he wanted to do or was capable of doing and that it was only after trying several occupations that he was sure that he had found work which was interesting to him—he felt that he had gained experience in the different jobs he had tried and also through reading. An ex-pupil trained as a radio engineer found on returning to his home that he would have to visit his customers' homes and this was impossible for him so he had been compelled to change his work and at the present time is working in a plastics factory.

One parent wrote that, although she had tried through the Labour Exchange to find work for her son, this was not successful and that it was through their own personal efforts that work was found. An ex-pupil wrote of his many difficulties in obtaining work, how so many employers refused to consider him and finally through an advertisement suitable work had been obtained. He thought that much more vocational guidance was needed. Others wrote of the help which they had received through instruction at the Rehabilitation Centres and how useful it had proved.

TYPES OF WORK ON WHICH THESE GIRLS AND BOYS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED

- (1) Draughtsman
- (2) Kitchen porter
- (3) Carpenter
- (4) Telephone switchboard operator
- (5) Factory work—
 - (a) Repairing lighters
 - (b) Instrument assembly
 - (c) Making sleeping bags
 - (d) Box factory worker
 - (e) Plastics
 - (f) Fabric printing also fabric making
- (6) Printing and sign writing
- (7) Clerical work
- (8) Waitress
- (9) Lift boy
- (10) Dressmaking
- (11) Smocking
- (12) Grocery business—shop assistant
- (13) Fruit packing
- (14) Motor engineering
- (15) Electrical engineering
- (16) Radio engineering
- (17) Garage attendant
- (18) Usherette in a cinema
- (19) Nursemaid
- (20) Shop assistant—Gentlemen's outfitter
- (21) Gardening
- (22) Farm work
- (23) Shoe repairing
- (24) Store keeper
- (25) Embroiderist
- (26) Groom
- (27) Van boy
- (28) Chef
- (29) Catering
- (30) Career in the R.A.F. This boy had been able to return to normal school after being in Valence for 2–3 years.
- (31) University student, who is hoping to enter the teaching profession; although this boy was a pupil at Valence for a very short period (2 months) I have included him—I knew him before he came to Valence.

Three of the girls who have had had outside work are married now—one has a child and two are expecting their babies at the present time. One of the girls married one of the boys who attended Valence School. I hope to have the opportunity of seeing these babies sometime in 1962—either in their homes or if they revisit the school for the ex-pupils gatherings which have had to be postponed owing to the intensive building programme.

RANGES OF INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS OF THE OLD SCHOLARS

110–130+	...	...	...	...	6
90–109	...	...	...	...	40
80–89	...	...	...	...	15
70–79	...	...	...	...	14
60–69	...	...	...	...	3
Below 60	...	...	...	...	18

There were 16 ex-pupils for whom it had been thought advisable that recommendation for supervision should be made, so that after leaving school they might be given help and support; two pupils who might have required supervision had previously left school. Of the 16 mentioned as requiring supervision, eight are at home, four others live at home and attend Training Centres, two are in Psychiatric Hospitals, two have obtained work and are gainfully employed, although one is not yet self-supporting, the other one having been out of work for a long time obtained a residential post, carefully chosen. Both of those who are working had good temperaments and are working steadily in simple jobs.

THE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT AS PUPILS IN VALENCE SCHOOL

There was a considerable variation from 2 months to 10 years. By far the largest group appeared in the 3 year section, then years 1, 2, 4 and 5 had almost equal numbers, and these tailed off to the extreme ends. Not all the pupils had unbroken attendances, as some were admitted for in-patient treatment and a few were there for many months, mostly undergoing orthopaedic treatment. A few were admitted to hospital on more than one occasion.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

Neurological—

(a) Cerebral palsies	32
(b) Cerebral vascular accident	1
(c) Spinal cord lesions	4
(d) Sequelae of anterior poliomyelitis	14
(e) Heredo-familial ataxia	3
(f) Epilepsy (symptomatic)	6
(g) Hydrocephalus with paresis	1

Heart diseases—

(a) Rheumatic	8
(b) Congenital	6

Muscle diseases	2
Muscle disease with associated skin lesion	1
Blood diseases	2
Diseases of bones and joints including malformations	19
Ophthalmic defects and diseases	15
Hearing defects	3
Speech defects	23
Diseases of the kidneys	2

Several ex-pupils suffered from more than one handicap, the eye and ear defects being usually associated with some other defect.

In the training and education of body and mind of the physically handicapped child there are so many factors to be considered, and education must be interpreted in the widest sense and not entirely identified with schooling. There is the training to meet the simple everyday demands of life, feeding themselves, habits training—training so that they may be socially acceptable to others and they, in their turn, to be able socially to accept other people. To learn to live with and accept the limitations of their handicap and learn to find compensations is one of the most difficult things for the handicapped person to learn. There is the question of how well he or she may be trained to compensate for physical and mental limitations. There are so many factors to be considered: the temperament, the period of life in which the handicap occurred. The mental trauma of finding a limitation to activities after living a normal life is often very great and even bitterness in the quite young because of this is not unknown. The careful conditioning that must take place if happiness is to be achieved is something which staffs in hospitals, schools and rehabilitation centres, training the handicapped, know so well—but to help each one to realise the potentialities within himself must be the object. Vocational training demands great care. It is so disheartening for a child to be trained for a vocation or profession or any job which a physical handicap makes too difficult to do. Earlier in this report I quoted a case of a boy trained as a radio engineer but owing to his physical handicap preventing visiting homes of customers, which would have been necessary, he had to change his work. There is the danger of setting their sights too high—making them too ambitious. The inspiration of a few “great” physically handicapped persons being held up to them is sometimes overdone. There is the happy medium, otherwise there will be frustration. Parents and those in close contact need to realise the limitations of the handicapped. The reasons for work ceasing or not being obtained could include the non-acceptability to the parents of the work offered to the children—I encountered two such cases.

The education of the employers and the public must be recognised as an important factor in these boys and girls being offered work. One very intelligent, but severely physically handicapped boy had the greatest difficulty in obtaining work and was becoming more and more frustrated. I was told that, at last, an employer had offered him a two weeks’ trial, the result was that the employer was so pleased with his work that he is permanently employed there now. The disheartenment and frustrations experienced by handicapped persons may be very great and the majority of them are anxious to become independent if possible, and if it is not possible to be entirely independent at least to have some form of employment, to feel that they have made some achievement.

I should like to express my thanks to all those kind people who have given me help in collecting the material for this report: the ex-pupils themselves who have answered the questionnaire and written to me personal letters; also the parents, the Headmaster of Valence School, Mr. Hodgson, the District Officers who have tried to trace the “lost ones”, the staff at County Hall for the clerical assistance, and finally I should like to say a very special “thank you” to Miss Chubb, the Nursing Sister, who has been at Valence School since it opened, and who has given me very real and unflinching help.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE AND MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME

The County Education Officer reports:—

During the year there has been a further substantial increase in the number of children taking school dinners although the increase in school rolls has been only slight. Additional accommodation has been brought into use with the opening of new schools. Extensions and improvements of facilities have also been made at existing schools but the limitations imposed by the Ministry of Education on minor works projects in the latter part of the year has to some extent slowed down the rate of work in this respect.

The position regarding the filling of staff vacancies at all levels throughout the County is deteriorating and causes great concern.

The arrangements for the supply and distribution of milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme have continued to function satisfactorily and the decline in the number of children taking milk which took place last year has been arrested.

	<i>October 1960</i>	<i>October 1961</i>
Number of day pupils on roll	243,169	244,549
Number of day pupils taking dinner ...	136,438	142,354
Percentage of roll taking dinner	56.11	58.21
Number of pupils in maintained schools taking milk	186,818	191,305
Percentage of roll taking milk	76.82	78.23

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The County Education Officer reports:—

When attempting to assess the contribution of the physical education programme in schools to the health and general well-being of the child, it is essential to remember that little more than one-tenth of the school timetable is under review. Usually, more than two and less than three hours each week are given to physical education within the timetable though many primary and all secondary schools supplement this with extra-curricular activities ranging from social dancing or inter-house games competitions to summer camping or winter ski-ing.

Because of the widely publicised feats of a few precocious performers who reach near-international standards while still attending school, a great deal is nowadays expected of children during their school life despite the limitations of restricted curriculum-time. The development from questing infant with, maybe, little more than the skills of locomotion to the accomplished athlete or swimmer demands adequate provision of facilities and apparatus with appropriate graded schemes of work. But, though the normal decade of school life with its series of progressive practices and variety of games and activities produces the occasional champion performer, this is never regarded as its purpose. He is the inevitable by-product rather than the end result.

The more modest and rewarding aim has always been to lead the eager infant by way of running, leaping, clambering and manipulative exploring through the tireless enthusiasm of middle school life with its beginnings of skill, versatility and growing strength to the precision, fluency and control of the senior child who is striving by school-leaving age for physical mastery over all reasonable challenge and natural environment.

And, at any age, this standard of physical competence and efficiency, a state of positive health above the mere absence of disease, needs no better measurement, despite the strivings of the statisticians, than the layman's glance which can recognise a sparkle in the eye and bloom on the cheek and a spring in the step of the ordinary school child. There is much evidence, on this criterion, for all to see that this ten per cent of school time is well spent.

In order to sustain a system requiring such continuous enthusiasm and versatility on the part of the teachers it is probably that, apart from the normal provision and maintenance of adequate facilities and staff, the most important contribution the Committee undertakes in this field is the arrangement of refresher courses for teachers.

The following courses, varying from the single session demonstration to the full-time residential courses held at the Committee's Summer School, have been completed during the past year by the Physical Education Advisers in co-operation, wherever appropriate, with the Governing Bodies of Sport or the Central Council of Physical Recreation:—

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Place</i>
Physical Education in the Infants School	{ Ramsgate Bromley Barnhurst Gravesend Broadstairs Beckenham Canterbury
Physical Education in the Junior School	{ Orpington West Malling Folkestone West Wickham
Gymnastics in Junior Schools	{ Chatham Sittingbourne
Olympic Gymnastics for Girls	St. Paul's Cray
Gymnastics in Secondary Girls' Schools	Canterbury
Olympic Gymnastics for Boys	{ Chislehurst Folkestone

<i>Subject</i>					<i>Place</i>
Swimming	...	...	...	...	{ Orpington Greenhithe Margate
English Country Dancing	...	...	...	...	
Athletics for Girls	...	...	...	...	
Rebound Tumbling	...	...	...	...	{ Dover Hayes Gillingham
Lawn Tennis	...	...	...	...	
Sailing	...	...	...	...	{ Tunbridge Wells Folkestone
					{ Tunbridge Wells Dartford
					{ Ramsgate Folkestone

PARTICIPATION IN SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

The medical examination of about 150 Kent children out of a national sample of 6,000 children born in England, Wales and Scotland during the first week of March, 1946, was completed in July. This survey is being carried out by a Joint Committee of the Institute of Child Health (University of London), the Society of Medical Officers of Health and the Population Investigation Committee. The Joint Committee are maintaining contact with about 90 per cent of the children.

In February, assistance was again requested by the Joint Committee for a final home visit to be made, and questionnaires were completed by Health Visitors in consultation with the parents.

DYSLEXIA

An investigation has been undertaken by the Ministry of Education with regard to children reported to have a specific reading disability due to "word blindness". Assistant County Medical Officers and Psychiatrists were asked to report any such children coming to their notice, and as a result eighteen Kent children have been examined by one of the Ministry's medical officers.

VIRUS INFECTIONS DURING PREGNANCY

An enquiry was made in 1950-52 by the Ministry of Health and the General Register Office to obtain information about pregnancies complicated by certain virus diseases. As the children shown by the enquiry to have been born of mothers who had rubella in early pregnancy had been at school for a few years, reports on their emotional, mental and physical health were considered valuable. Eight such children in attendance at Kent Schools were therefore specially examined during the year.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. VACCINATION AND THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

During 1961, 18,578 schoolchildren aged 13 years and over have been skin tested, 16,423 were found to be negative and 16,397 were vaccinated. During the same period 19 full-time students in further education establishments were also skin tested and 7 found negative and vaccinated. All tuberculin positive children were referred to the chest physician concerned for further investigation.

As in former years, precautionary investigations of school children who had been in contact with known cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were continued. 1,406 children from 13 schools were skin tested, of whom 554 were tuberculin positive and referred to the chest physician. Members of school staffs were given an opportunity of attending for x-ray.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

During the year 36,951 children of up to the age of eighteen years received two injections and 39,827 children received a third injection against poliomyelitis. 10,796 school children under twelve years of age were given a fourth injection.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The County Council arrange for immunisation facilities to be available for children of school age, special sessions being held at the Committee's school clinics, if appropriate, and on school premises. Reinforcing injections are given at appropriate stages throughout the period of school life. The following table shows the extent to which Diphtheria Immunisation has been carried out in the county during the year 1961 :—

					<i>Number of Children between 5 and 15 years</i>
Primary injections	...	...	...	...	3,437
Secondary or re-inforcing injections	...	...	...	...	17,191

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Arrangements were made for the Assistant County Medical Officers to examine children during the first half hour of each opening of the school clinics and child welfare centres. During the year 3,743 children were examined, and certificates were refused in 23 cases.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED WITHIN THE SCHOOL AGE PERIOD, 5 TO 15 YEARS

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diph- theria		Measles (ex-Rubella)		Acute Pneu- monia P. or I.		Polio-myelitis		Acute Poli Enc.	Meningo- coccal Infection	Dysen- tery		Tuberculosis		Small Pox	Para- typhoid Fever		Enteric or Typhoid		Food Pois- on- ing		Ery- sipelas			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
URBAN DISTRICTS																													
Ashford ..	8	13	15	8	—	—	26	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beckenham ..	12	328	18	328	—	—	392	292	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bexley ..	14	247	15	247	—	—	14	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Broadstairs ..	2	14	2	14	—	—	363	364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bromley ..	1	6	2	6	—	—	286	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chatham ..	3	9	13	11	—	—	476	493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chislehurst ..	5	2	5	2	—	—	144	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crayford ..	4	6	7	2	—	—	124	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dartford ..	8	8	1	1	—	—	98	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deal ..	3	20	31	4	—	—	109	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dover ..	2	4	4	4	—	—	214	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Faversham ..	5	2	4	2	—	—	166	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Folkestone ..	1	4	4	2	—	—	201	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gillingham ..	2	3	3	3	—	—	234	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gravesend ..	3	6	—	—	—	—	228	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Herne Bay ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hythe ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	88	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lydd ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maidstone ..	2	4	14	13	—	—	205	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Margate ..	5	6	1	2	—	—	32	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Romney ..	—	2	2	1	—	—	55	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Northfleet..	1	1	1	1	—	—	104	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Orpington ..	10	6	25	27	—	—	466	434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Penge ..	12	7	1	1	—	—	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Queenborough ..	4	9	12	11	—	—	47	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ramsgate ..	6	6	11	8	—	—	232	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rochester ..	3	1	1	1	—	—	289	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sandwich ..	—	4	1	—	—	—	26	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sevenoaks ..	6	2	3	4	—	—	95	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheerness ..	2	12	2	3	—	—	170	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sittingbourne ..	6	6	7	3	—	—	171	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southborough ..	—	1	2	1	—	—	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swanscombe ..	1	1	2	2	—	—	30	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tenterden ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tonbridge ..	2	3	5	2	—	—	68	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tunbridge Wells ..	3	4	5	10	—	—	81	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whitstable ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	91	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
RURAL DISTRICTS																													
Ashford East ..	2	1	3	2	—	—	49	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ashford West ..	2	1	6	4	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bridge Blain ..	3	2	3	4	—	—	79	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cranbrook ..	—	3	7	9	—	—	185	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dartford ..	2	3	9	5	—	—	333	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dover ..	1	6	6	6	—	—	54	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eastry ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	86	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Elham ..	2	10	10	14	—	—	54	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hollingbourne ..	1	7	5	7	—	—	144	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maidstone ..	5	5	6	6	—	—	166	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nalling ..	11	1	1	1	—	—	280	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romney Marsh ..	1	6	1	3	—	—	105	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sevenoaks ..	4	2	1	6	—	—	270	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheppey ..	2	2	11	4	—	—	103	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Strood ..	—	4	4	7	—	—	109	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swale ..	4	6	7	2	—	—	146	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tenterden ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tonbridge..	11	11	12	18	—	—	173	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	209	197	290	293	—	—	8117	7551	21	31	1	—	6	2	110	90	13	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	40	—	1	

TABLE I (B)

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)					For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II (A) (3)					Total individual pupils (4)				
	"Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	"	Gillingham	Remainder of Area	Total	"Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	"	Gillingham	Remainder of Area	Total	
1957 and later	..	..	..	..	..	5	41	1	—	—	—	—	44	45	
1956..	9	20	2	6	—	451	1,183	32	55	4	—	29	1,427	1,550	
1955..	3	32	19	4	33	284	1,661	3	64	41	33	30	757	930	
1954..	22	26	3	5	5	114	295	14	42	1	5	7	334	440	
1953..	1	74	18	1	8	851	1,057	3	79	22	8	—	1,679	1,853	
1952..	23	60	7	3	—	427	559	15	65	10	—	8	838	993	
1951..	3	37	19	—	—	73	86	6	12	13	—	—	125	209	
1950..	29	11	20	3	7	1,231	1,096	7	6	23	7	8	2,155	2,266	
1949..	8	26	3	4	3	847	820	26	29	5	3	5	1,507	1,598	
1948..	8	12	2	—	—	175	180	8	11	1	—	—	308	357	
1947..	3	12	29	52	58	1,209	1,306	5	9	18	58	37	2,315	2,423	
1946 and earlier	43	279	21	58	83	1,169	972	30	198	11	83	84	1,677	2,292	
TOTAL	152	589	143	136	230	6,836	8,256	170	570	149	230	216	13,166	14,956	

TABLE I (C)

Other Inspections						
	"Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Remainder of Area	TOTAL
Number of Special Inspections	279	1,496	827	693	7,234	10,529
Number of Re-inspections	130	1,871	717	889	21,266	24,873
TOTAL	409	3,367	1,544	1,582	28,500	35,402

TABLE I (D)

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

	"Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Remainder of Area	TOTAL
(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	3,833	3,264	8,849	10,647	240,202	266,795
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	2	2	86	173	1,699	1,962
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	—	—	—	—	361	361
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II (A)

DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

NOTE.—All defects noted at medical inspection are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	ENTRANTS										LEAVERS										OTHERS										TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)																		
		Requiring treatment (3)					Requiring Observation (4)					Requiring treatment (5)					Requiring Observation (6)					Requiring Treatment (7)					Requiring Observation (8)					Requiring Treatment (7)					Requiring Observation (8)													
		Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Total	Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Total	Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Total	Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Total	Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Total	Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Total	Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Total														
4	Skin ..	5	14	—	5	203	227	14	13	3	—	144	174	8	72	1	38	491	610	11	60	1	2	162	236	15	38	2	—	612	667	27	56	4	1	239	327	28	124	3	43	1306	1504	52	129	8	3	545	737	
5	Eyes— a. Vision .. b. Squint .. c. Other ..	12	45	4	4	15	740	838	68	78	116	25	915	1202	43	254	36	110	2378	2821	28	59	56	5	536	504	97	220	81	11	3718	4127	115	125	168	6	961	1375	152	519	143	136	6836	7786	211	262	340	36	2232	3081
6	Ears— a. Hearing .. b. Otitis Media .. c. Other ..	2	9	—	4	58	68	3	13	2	25	43	110	414	485	2	10	2	43	58	5	36	6	3	90	140	1	8	2	—	182	193	25	115	21	3	338	502	5	27	3	6	308	349	39	192	38	16	842	1127
7	Nose and Throat ..	1	1	—	1	16	18	2	8	3	—	180	203	2	3	3	3	23	34	22	3	—	10	1	12	15	2	14	1	—	61	76	4	20	—	—	127	151	—	9	—	3	178	190	6	49	2	1	329	387
8	Speech ..	8	25	4	23	286	346	18	198	26	10	877	1129	23	23	23	13	221	257	1	67	—	4	76	148	8	35	6	1	564	614	34	206	14	4	446	704	16	83	10	37	1071	1217	53	471	40	18	1399	1981	
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	—	6	3	7	16	165	7	27	15	9	307	365	—	—	—	3	20	23	11	11	2	21	35	2	9	8	1	149	169	2	14	3	1	139	159	5	16	22	2	312	357	9	52	19	12	467	559		
10	Heart ..	—	1	—	2	25	28	10	18	2	2	87	119	2	2	4	26	34	4	10	1	59	85	1	1	59	85	2	1	44	46	21	46	3	2	132	204	2	4	1	6	95	108	35	84	6	5	278	408	
11	Lungs ..	4	9	—	4	104	121	3	58	1	1	184	247	—	3	—	2	61	66	2	49	1	1	91	144	1	11	1	—	195	208	14	105	6	—	439	564	5	23	1	6	360	395	19	212	8	2	714	955	
12	Developmental— a. Hernia .. b. Other ..	—	2	2	1	52	57	3	3	1	1	54	62	—	—	—	1	5	7	7	2	—	5	—	5	7	1	4	3	—	54	62	3	5	5	—	34	47	1	6	6	2	111	126	6	10	6	1	93	116
13	Orthopaedic— a. Posture .. b. Feet .. c. Other ..	—	3	4	—	66	73	2	7	6	2	219	236	—	2	—	1	5	32	40	—	11	16	—	43	70	2	8	4	—	174	188	9	26	49	1	339	424	2	13	9	5	272	301	11	44	71	3	601	730
14	Nervous System— a. Epilepsy .. b. Other ..	—	5	8	10	14	159	196	16	47	16	1	289	369	5	10	8	41	171	235	5	40	4	1	185	235	23	21	21	21	416	502	15	140	30	2	428	615	33	89	39	76	746	933	36	227	50	4	902	1219
15	Psychological— a. Development .. b. Stability ..	—	—	—	1	26	27	2	7	—	1	27	37	—	—	—	2	27	29	1	2	—	2	28	33	1	2	—	—	—	45	49	—	6	—	1	46	53	4	—	3	98	105	2	13	—	2	80	97	
16	Abdomen ..	1	3	1	—	24	26	5	8	2	—	87	102	1	—	1	1	18	20	1	4	3	—	26	34	—	1	—	—	—	97	98	9	60	3	—	188	260	2	2	1	—	139	144	15	72	8	—	301	386
17	Other ..	3	2	5	—	17	19	2	15	2	—	38	57	—	5	—	7	69	81	10	—	10	—	32	43	—	2	—	—	—	53	55	7	47	2	—	72	128	4	1	3	157	176	10	268	3	—	874	1155	
	Totals ..	53	171	73	80	2587	2964	189	802	237	80	4964	6272	65	477	63	251	4114	4970	83	675	163	29	1780	2730	183	511	164	36	7624	8518	351	1525	446	24	5676	8022	301	1159	300	367	14325	16452	623	3002	846	133	12420	17024	

TABLE II (B)

DEFECTS FOUND AT SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

NOTE.—All defects noted at medical inspection as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Requiring Treatment						Requiring Observation					
		(3)						(4)					
		"Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Remainder of Area	TOTAL	"Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Remainder of Area	TOTAL
4	Skin	—	42	10	69	758	879	1	10	1	11	37	60
5	Eyes—												
	(a) Vision ..	21	52	70	28	694	865	33	28	57	11	100	229
	(b) Squint ..	2	8	4	1	36	51	—	1	1	—	4	6
	(c) Other ..	2	19	9	43	67	140	1	12	6	1	9	29
6	Ears—												
	(a) Hearing ..	16	41	5	1	135	198	70	79	17	—	40	206
	(b) Otitis Media	1	6	3	4	19	33	—	5	—	—	5	10
	(c) Other ..	—	3	5	8	43	59	1	2	3	1	10	17
7	Nose and Throat	1	41	20	2	73	137	10	53	6	1	17	87
8	Speech	7	21	10	5	103	146	2	17	—	1	22	42
9	Lymphatic Glands.. ..	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	5	—	1	6	13
10	Heart	—	8	3	—	19	30	3	40	2	—	6	51
11	Lungs	7	25	5	1	43	81	10	49	6	—	20	85
12	Developmental—												
	(a) Hernia ..	—	2	1	—	5	8	—	1	1	—	2	4
	(b) Other ..	2	6	13	—	16	37	6	6	22	—	8	42
13	Orthopaedic—												
	(a) Posture ..	6	7	11	—	21	45	2	1	38	—	18	59
	(b) Feet ..	14	11	20	—	101	146	2	6	9	—	23	40
	(c) Other ..	7	6	13	1	51	78	5	27	1	2	15	50
14	Nervous system—												
	(a) Epilepsy ..	1	2	—	—	13	16	2	4	—	—	2	8
	(b) Other ..	1	4	3	—	21	29	2	12	2	—	7	23
15	Psychological—												
	(a) Development	3	32	1	—	99	135	5	85	4	1	19	114
	(b) Stability ..	6	66	3	1	84	160	6	93	4	2	63	168
16	Abdomen ..	—	20	3	—	57	80	—	20	1	—	9	30
17	Other	2	67	40	145	1,416	1,670	18	121	67	8	165	379
	Total ..	99	489	252	309	3,877	5,026	180	677	248	40	607	1,752

TABLE III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases treated					
	“Excepted” Districts of				Remainder of Area	TOTAL
	Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham		
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	137	289	194	72	426	1,118
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ..	667	1,589	1,438	1,212	15,834	20,740
Total	804	1,878	1,632	1,284	16,260	21,858
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	271	743	834	229	6,463	8,540

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' departments	33	260	282	—	1,212	1,787
(b) Pupils treated at schools for postural defects	10	—	2	—	1,036	1,048
Total	43	260	284	—	2,248	2,835

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table I(D))

Ringworm—(i) Scalp	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Body	1	—	—	3	1	5
Scabies	—	—	—	18	1	19
Impetigo	2	1	5	18	43	69
Other skin diseases	742	37	292	27	734	1,832
Total	745	38	297	66	779	1,925

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

Pupils with minor ailments	490	613	466	432	3,454	5,455
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CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	1,695
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SPEECH THERAPY

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	2,515
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TABLE IV
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

	"Excepted" District of Beckenham	Bexley	Bromley	Gillingham	Remainder of Area	TOTAL
(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—						
(a) At Periodic Inspections ...	7,368	7,714	7,274	8,217	112,067	142,640
(b) As Specials	62	590	1,339	540	7,230	9,761
Total (1) ...	7,430	8,304	8,613	8,757	119,297	152,401
(2) Number found to require treatment	3,315	4,629	5,538	4,369	63,542	81,393
(3) Number offered treatment	1,933	4,301	4,590	4,239	53,498	68,561
(4) Number actually treated	672	1,517	1,204	1,694	22,887	27,974
(5) Number of attendances, made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11(h) below	3,007	6,273	4,913	4,263	88,226	106,682
(6) Half-days devoted to—						
Periodic (School) Inspection ...	54	52	44	45	869	1,064
Treatment	575	879	492	473	10,779	13,198
Total (6) ...	629	931	536	518	11,648	14,262
(7) Fillings—						
Permanent Teeth	1,594	2,610	3,367	1,852	44,037	53,460
Temporary Teeth	625	997	502	856	9,517	12,497
Total (7) ...	2,219	3,607	3,869	2,708	53,554	65,957
(8) Number of Teeth Filled—						
Permanent Teeth	1,426	2,291	2,023	1,493	39,944	47,177
Temporary Teeth	595	968	448	725	9,101	11,837
Total (8) ...	2,021	3,259	2,471	2,218	49,045	59,014
(9) Extractions—						
Permanent Teeth	74	200	303	422	5,922	6,921
Temporary Teeth	175	743	805	1,962	21,907	25,592
Total (9) ...	249	943	1,108	2,384	27,829	32,513
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	85	369	595	1,502	7,260	9,811
(11) Orthodontics—						
(a) Cases commenced during the year... ..	8	31	67	31	545	682
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	16	120	38	3	762	939
(c) Cases completed during the year... ..	13	35	72	9	352	481
(d) Cases discontinued during the year... ..	1	25	11	—	93	130
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	18	64	81	4	781	948
(f) Removable appliances fitted	24	103	99	2	1,063	1,291
(g) Fixed appliances fitted ...	—	12	1	—	17	30
*(h) Total attendances	186	1,291	1,228	58	9,507	12,270
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	2	11	21	9	319	362
(13) Other operations—						
Permanent Teeth	897	664	1,308	497	13,379	16,745
Temporary Teeth	220	1,469	324	129	7,516	9,658
Total (13) ...	1,117	2,133	1,632	626	20,895	26,403

*Number of cases wearing orthodontic appliances carried forward to 1962 ...

10 91 22 25 862 1,010

TABLE V
HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped Pupils Requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1961 No. of handicapped pupils who—	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf		(5) Physically Handicapped (6) Delicate		(7) Mal-adjusted (8) Educationally subnormal		(9) Epileptic	(10) Speech Defects	Total (1)-(10)
A. were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes ...	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	4	3	7	15	24	207	104	234	5	5	608
B. (i) of these included at A. were newly placed in special schools or boarding homes ...	1	1	4	6	11	125	22	91	3	—	264
(ii) of those assessed prior to 1st January 1961, were newly placed in special schools or boarding homes ...	5	2	3	3	10	84	27	132	2	1	269
Total (B) ...	6	3	7	9	21	209	49	223	5	1	533
On or about 20th January, 1962, number of handicapped pupils who											
C. were requiring places in special schools											
(a) day ...	—	—	2	6	—	—	1	272	—	—	281
(b) boarding ...	6	3	1	3	23	116	92	227	2	5	478
D. (i) were on the registers of ...											
(1) maintained special schools as ...											
(a) day pupils ...	—	30	7	59	41	94	11	424	—	—	666
(b) boarding pupils ...	2	1	15	4	75	138	7	372	—	—	614
(2) non-maintained special schools as ...											
(a) day pupils ...	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	11
(b) boarding pupils ...	53	16	56	12	52	50	56	50	21	2	368
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the authority ...	1	2	11	8	25	11	131	58	1	—	248
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) or (ii) ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	—	—	—	24
Total (D) ...	56	49	97	83*	196	302	220	904	22	2	1,931
E. were being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944											
(i) in hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	86
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	26	—	62	—	—	—	88
(iii) at home ...	1	1	1	—	49	6	8	38	—	3	107
F. Number of children who during the year ended 31st December, 1961, were the subjects of											
(i) new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944											63
(ii) decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944											5

* Includes Gillingham and Dartford Partially Deaf Units.

